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New Hork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1894.

TWENTY-TWO PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Bay Club prize was awarded to the Vigilant, although she did not finish the race; the Satanita was towed home. - Chinese and Japanese troops are being hurried to the northern part of Corea. ==== Cholera of a virulent type is raging in Russian Poland. The Czar has renal calculus. ____ Lieutenant Henn, the yachtsman, died suddenly.

Domestic,-General N. P. Banks died at his home, in Waltham, Mass. - Six negro prisoners, accused of arson, were shot to death near Memphis, Tenn. - Hundreds of lives are reported lost in the floods in Southwestern Texas. H. C. Tyler, of Springfield, Mass., won the one-mile American championship at the Asbury Park bicycle tournament. - Navigation and railroading in and around Michigan are darrgerous because of the dense smoke from forest fires.

City and Suburban.-It was announced that charges were almost ready against four more police captains. - Winners at Sheepshead Bay: Correction, Applause, Roche, Harry Reed, Beldemere, Watterson, --- The New-York baseball nine was defeated by the Cincinnati team 8 to 6, and won a game from the same team 8 to 6; Brooklyn won two games from Louisville 6 to 5 and 20 to 7. ____ The Larchmont Yacht Club sailed its annual fall regatta. Stocks strong, and, excepting Sugar Refining and a few other special stocks, materially higher, International stocks made the largest gains.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair, southwesterly winds and warmer. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 67 degrees; highest, 78; average, 71%.

Persons going out of town for the Autumn can foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

The Glants have just finished three weeks of clever work, winning fifteen of the nineteen games played during that time. The local baseball representatives have fought their way up the baseball ladder in good style, and Ward and champions. The Baltimore team braced up during the week, and by winning six consecutive games the Orioles have taken a clear lead in the race for the pennant. Each of the leaders has over twenty games yet to play, and the contest is not over by any means. It is the prettiest race in the long and honorable history of the National League.

Labor Day, to-morrow, bids fair to be celebrated with more than ordinary enthusiasm, and enough picnics, excursions, sports, regattas and games have been arranged to take the bulk of our population out of town if the weather proves propitions. The feature of the day will be a monster parade of nearly 20,000 men, and in its ranks nearly every metropolitan labor union will be represented, the only notable exception being the Central Labor Federation. The various organizations belonging to the latter have expressed themselves as opposed to taking part in the procession on the ground that the present condition of labor does not justify the great expense entailed by a parade, and that the money which it would cost could be far more profitably spent in relieving the miseries of the unemployed.

There is no branch of public administration in which the people of New-York are more genuinely and universally interested, irrespective of political party, than that intrusted with the education-the mental and moral developmentof the children of this great city. The announcement, therefore, that when our public schools reopen the day after to-morrow they will be able to afford accommodation to nearly 7,000 more pupils than hitherto will be received with widespread satisfaction. No less than nine new nool-buildings, equipped with perfectly appointed symnasiums, have been erected and are now ready for use, while many of the buildings already in existence have been enlarged and improved. Nor does the Board of Education show any intention of resting on its well-earned laurels, or of moderating its activity in behalf of our budding citizens, for by this time next year it expects to have provided accommodation 12,000 pupils more.

The bicycle meet which closed yesterday at Asbury Park, while interesting in itself from he pumber of well-known riders who took part in it. is chiefly important from the fact that it ld for the purpose of advancing the cause of good roads. To the devotees of the wheel is the credit of having done more to forward this cause than any other class of citizens. They have persistently, in season and out of season arged upon town, county and State authorities the destrability of improving the condition of the highways. They have even attempted to secure action on the subject by the National Legislat-With the latter their chances of success smell, but with the former they have been able already to accomplish much, and in the These facts show that in Europe the situation future we doubt not, will be able to do much is serious. For the United States there need be

ing good-will of the Nation.

There is no State of the Union more hardly hit by the new tariff than California, and, according to the dispatch from our San Francisco correspondent which we publish to-day, this criminally foolish piece of Democratic legislation threatens to drive out of existence several of the most promising industries of the Pacific Coast. While every branch of trade and manufacture is certain to suffer-more severely there, perhaps, than anywhere else, owing to the conditions of labor and the difficulty attendant upon the building up of new enterprises-the case of those interested in the production of beet sugar appears particularly unjust. For they were induced to embark in the undertaking by the assurance contained in the McKinley bill that a bounty would be allowed to them, on the strength of which large sums of money, amounting to several millions of dollars, were invested in the establishment of factories and in the growing of beets. The abolition of this bounty constitutes a distinct breach of faith, which will doubtless cost the Democratic party many votes at future elections.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PARTIES.

The lesson of the present year, to one who studies the philosophical aspect of politics, is of intense importance. There are many who have alike, varying only in the general trend of opinion regarding public policies, but not in any radical way separated in respect to integrity, patriotic feeling or capacity for the work of government. If this view were correct, as so many believe, it was right for them to favor the party which professed to move in nearest accord with their ideas, even though in many respects they distrusted it. But there were also others who were attached to the Democratic party because its declared purposes were in harmony with their own convictions, and they had faith that in the matter of tariff legislation and the treatment of monopolies, at all events, it would benefit the country so greatly that shortcomings in other particulars could be pardoned.

To both of these classes the events of the year have brought a definite revelation. Considering first the question of fidelity to great aims, it has to be admitted that the Congress which has just adjourned covered the Democrats with confusion, because it was untrue to every Demo eratic idea or conviction, and sold out more shamelessly than any preceding Congress of either party to the oppressive monopolies which it had been expected to uproot. This was not an accident. The party owed its power to two radically antagonistic forces; to the plantation interests of the South, essentially agricultural and ignorant of modern industries and their needs, and to the ignorant vote of certain Northern cities, composed entirely of workingmen whose very livelihood depended upon the maintenance of industrial prosperity. What the Southern theorists wanted the Northern workingmen could not grant without self-destruction, and so it came to pass that the representatives of the Southern interests like Mr. Wilson get frantic with indignation because Senators from Northern citles and manufacturing centres refused to be no doubt that the consequences have been to carry out the pledges of the party. To do so was death to them, and they knew it. This irreconcilable difference of interest

and conscienceless cynicism of the party leaders and the shameless corruption of many members. A conflict which threatened the success of the party quickly made it clear that the Democracy could not count upon the fidelity of a majority of its members in either house for antagonism to corruption. Every Democratic Senator save one blindly bound himself to vote for measures which he public knowledge of the villanies systematically considered dishonest and infamous, because no and remorselessly practised under Tammany them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three accept without the slightest change the most months." Travellers in Europe can receive The shameless measure a party had ever passed, Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per month, with all its absurdities and mistakes, perfectly realizing that it was humiliating and disgraceful to members of the House personally and sure to be ruinous to the party, because it would give individual members a little better chance of been laid bare by a double process by the comelection in certain Southern and Western districts. Talk of corruption-the naked and unchecked bribery of Senators was not one whit more dishonorable than the votes of Representatives against their convictions and the interhis men are now only three points behind the ests of their party, to help their personal chances. In the net result we have the most incompetent and indecent Congress ever known in this country, by the universal admission of its friends. But it can no longer be said that parties are on a level in this respect. Republicans were divided in opinion in 1800, but their work was vigorous, clean, honest and far-sighted. The ablest and best end of the party ruled. When the other party has the power, the most incapable, indecent and dishonest get the upper hand, and the party itself, for party's sake, consents to wear handcuffs at the dictation of its worst elements.

FIGILANCE AGAINST EPIDEMICS.

The belief was generally entertained a few months ago that Asiatic cholera in Europe was growing less virulent, and that in this, its third consecutive year of prevalence, it would be almost or entirely stamped out, and cease to be a public menace. Grounds for this were found in the actually diminished death-rate among cholera patients, and in the increase of professional knowledge of the disease and consequent increase of ability to deal with it. Unfortunately, however, that belief has not been justified by events. On the contrary, the plague has during the last mouth or two shown extraordinary powers of recrudescence and a great increase of virulence, and has spread more widely throughout the Continent than in either of the two preceding years. There is, therefore, among physicians and sanitarians in all European countries a feeling of intense anxiety; if not, in some degree, of discouragement at the apparent failure of their efforts to suppress the epidemic.

Two months ago cholera prevailed in Europe chiefly in Russia and the provinces of Germany and Austria-Hungary immediately adjoining that country. Twenty-five districts in Russia. five in Austria-Hungary and three places in German Poland were infected. A few cases, regarded as sporadic, had occurred in two departments of France, Morbihan and Finisterre; two provinces of Belgium, and in European Turkey. It was thought the disease would surely be confined to within those areas. But since that date fifteen more districts of Russia bave become infected, including St. Petersburg and Cronstadt and all the western part of the Empire. In Austria-Hungary and Germany the disease has ravaged all the region along the Zbrucz and Vistula, the water of those rivers evidently having become polluted. In Belgium the Meuse and Sambre have likewise become highways of infection, the disease appearing in many places along them; and the same is to be said of the Meuse in Holland. Numerous scattered cases have occurred in various parts of France, chiefly imported; some, brought from Russia, have been known in Berlin; there were several cases, from St. Petersburg, in quarantine at Fejan, Sweden:

have been, to say the least, suspicious.

and a few in London and other English cities

effect throughout Europe. As "The London Times" of recent date remarks, the next four weeks will probably be the time in which, for England, there will be greatest risk; to which we may add, for America, the need of greatest watchfulness. Our health officers, at home and unusual drouth, and the consequent scarcity of water and deterioration of its quality in some of our cities, have produced unsanitary condiwould be more than ordinarily serious. There must be no such outbreak; and need be none, nor fear of any, if continued vigilance be the fliction upon Europe, our guard against it must be likewise permanent.

DRIFTING MATCHES. The two races between the Vigilant and the Satanita over the Dartmouth course have been drifting matches. The American yacht has had a marked advantage in each contest, and has shown her superiority in light winds; but the weather was so capricious that there was little credit in having the lead. Races like these offer no indication of the real merits of the yachts sincerely believed that different parties were all as racers; and it is a matter of slight consequence under such conditions whether the Regatta Commitee declares a match on or off. Americans who declined to regard the Britannia's light-weather victories by flukes and flaws decisive in the Clyde will lay little stress upon the Vigilant's superior drifting qualities over the Dartmouth course. They will consider it a misfortune that so famous a heavy-weather boat as the Satanita could not have been pitted against the Vigilant in a reefing wind and a flowing sea.

There will probably be at least one more race Vigilant as contestants, and, fortunately, this "fortunately," because it is evident from the cavilling tone of the English press, and from various unpleasant incidents which have occurred, that international good feeling is not promoted by the continuance of the contests. Either in consequence of loyal devotion to the yachting fortunes of the Prince of Wales or from the introduction of jockeying tricks in what should be manly and straightforward sport, irritation and resentment have been caused on both sides of the Atlantic. Americans are convinced that their representative yacht has not had the full measure of equitable and hospitable treatment to which she was entitled, not only from the traditional English love of fair play, but also from the uniform courtesy and justice which challengers for the America's Cup have invariably commanded in New-York

THE CONVICTION OF TAMMANY.

Whatever may have been the original secret expectation of Tammany leaders in putting members of the police force on trial, there can clarify public opinion on the subject of Tammany government and to strengthen the general determination to make an end of it. Excepting brought out in the strongest light the callons to themselves, it does not matter much what the motive of the leaders was in beginning these prosecutions. If they meant to embarrass the Senate Committee, and to create the impression that Tammany was entirely capable of purging the municipal administration, there is no evidence that they have succeeded. The committee will resume its investigation with a strong purpose and assurance of confirming by new proofs have been convicted and the rascals who await conviction dutil a large part of the truth had been revealed.

A political organization was never more clearly brought to judgment. The crimes which have mittee and the Police Commission-are the crimes which were brazenly denied by Tammany leaders, with sneers and insults for the resolute citizens who made the accusation and offered abundant evidence to sustain it. The criminals who have been dismissed from the force are the criminals whose defiance of their accusers was echoed throughout the organization as a sufficient response to fools asking what was going to be done about it. The Police Commission has been engaged for weeks in accepting proofs of the monotrous charges which its old members declared utterly wanton and baseless and in applying the penalty of conviction. And all the while it has been establishing either the guilty ignorance or the guilty complicity of the higher officials who are responsible for the government of New-York. Whatever the hidden design of these may have been, that is the dilemma in which they find themselves, and there is no escape from it.

If they imagine that the decapitation of individuals is going to be hailed as a purification of the machine, they are utterly mistaken. Such is not the temper of this community. The people will not be deceived by any sudden pretence of virtue, desperately contrived to conceal more than it discloses. They are resolved to make thorough work of the job which to their shame and injury they have neglected far too long. So, at least, they seem to be unmistakably saying by all the indications which it is usually doubt and falter and submit once more, they will amply deserve to be plundered and disgraced by the sort of government which has been put in evidence during the last six months.

RECORD-BREAKING.

The rivalry between the Lucania and the Campania is not very keen, for they are sister ships of a line whose ascendancy in speed is now unchallenged on the high seas. One now holds the record for making the fastest westward passage and the other retains the honors of the castward passage. The Lucania has the more valid title as Queen of the Seas, since she has made the fastest run from Daunt's Rock to Sandy Hook, and also has the record of the highest average speed in crossing the ocean and of the maximum for twenty-four hours. Her last voyage, in which the record was lowered to 5 days 8 hours and 38 minutes, represented an average speed of 21.65 knots over a course of 2.788 knots, against the Campania's average of 21.49 knots over a course of 2,776 knots. But that was lower than her June average of 21.89 knots over a longer course. Indeed, it is probable that both ships have reserves of speed which will eventually lower the record to five and a quarter days. Neither has yet done her best.

It is perhaps fortunate that the rivalry for first place is now confined to these two magnificent Cunarders. Record-breaking is an exhilarating maritime pastime which is not free from temptations and hazard. The passengers take as deep an interest in it as the officers do, and the captain reeds to exercise rigorous selfrestraint. The Lucania on the fourth day ran nours, and the captain in slackening speed not

more. The movement is gaining friends every no fear, but there is need of maintaining the day, and is worthy of the advocacy and support strictest vigilance. Especially will this be the day, and is worthy of the advocacy and support of every good citizen. The condition of many of case during the present month, which seems to or every good cruzen. The condition of many or our country roads has long been a standing disgrace to our civilization, and if the wheelmen | work. It was in September, two years ago, that | high speed in weather so hazy that she was not can remedy the defect they will deserve the last- this port was actually invaded by the disease, significant from Fire Island nor from the highlands from Hamburg. It was in September, a year of Navesink. The temptation to run at full tilt patients had just drunk. And in a large promisago, that the plague got a foothold in England, through the fog and to approach incautiously and prevailed most widely and with deadliest a port which is a centre of maritime activity is strong enough under existing conditions when the rivals are sister ships. It would be irresistible if there were Lucanias and Campanias

in rival lines. There is also another risk incurred in this honorable emulation over the ocean record. It abroad, have thus far done their work well. arises from the facility with which passages There must be no relaxation of effort. The may be shortened by deviations from the established lanes of ocean traffic. The more direct the course the better is the chance of knocking an hour from the record. Distance and average tions, in which an outbreak of any epidemic speed are the main factors in the problem, and the inevitable tendency in racing against time is to shorten one and to increase the other. As high speed has its drawback in danger incurred rule. If cholera has become a permanent in- in hazy weather, so also deviations from the customary lanes of Atlantic navigation are not without peculiar risks

For many reasons it is to be hoped that the Cunarders will be content with their laurels, least until some competitor from another line challenges their supremacy and puts them on their mettle. There are only two ships capable of leaving Liverpool on a Saturday and of landing their passengers on Friday evening; and they can do this only under the most favorable conditions. Even when they smash records and reach Quarantine early enough to pass up to their docks, so much time is lost in swinging them in and in the customs examinations that it may be 10 o'clock before the passengers can get away. The gain of a single night ashore is something worth having, but the advantage will be subject to serious drawbacks if ocean racing be attempted uninterruptedly and without restraint.

UNHAPPY LABOR.

Another great strike is threatened. The clothlers of this section, after many months of un in English waters with the Britannia and the certainty and delay, concluded to buy and manufacture largely, and now a strike of hands will bring the season's sport to a close. We say threatens to spoil the remainder of what might have been a good season. It is natural that they are disappointed. The contracts for making up clothing, also, have been adjusted in view of the prospect that clothlers will have to com pete some months hence with the cheaper prod uct of foreign labor. They get the lowest prices they can for making, and they have a Demo cratic tariff for their warrant. If we must compete with foreigners in cheapness of goods, of necessity we must compete also in smallness of wages.

The poor working people have a most pittable prospect. No one can know anything of their condition, or of the circumstances under which they earn a scanty living, without intense sym pathy for them. But the reforming Democrat have decreed that prices must be lower, and that means lower wages-lower, indeed, than the miserable pittance formerly paid for similar work. But this goes beyond the endurance of flesh and blood, and so there is likely to be a great strike embracing many thousand hands To many of them a strike means starvation, and yet a strike seems better than the condition under which a Democratic tariff compels them to

they are paid they will probably get less, and perhaps much less, if any serious strike occasions long delay. A large part of the season for manufacturing goods has already passed. It is already much too late to expect a full season's business, and every week of idleness will cut off the possibility of filling part of the orders obtained. The workers ought to be able to realize part of the possible gains of clothiers for the season, it must of necessity cut off also a con-Sunday Tribune mailed to ity of Democrats in the House caucus voted to get that there was never so much as a possi-

The conditions are in the last degree advers o the hands employed in manufacturing cloth ng, and they ought to understand the fact be fore they decide to strike. They will inevitably lose more than they can hope to gain. The employers may lose part, and possibly a large part, of their anticipated profits. It will seem to humane people an intolerable pity that this most poorly paid class of American workers should be compelled to suffer, perhaps beyond human endurance, in a struggle against conditions which their own representatives in Concress have really created for them. Yet the Democratic party dictated the legislation under which a general reduction of wages is made necessary, and until the people have definitely transferred the power of making laws to some other party, there is no appeal from its decision.

INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION CUPS.

The discussion in regard to individual communion cups has proceeded far enough to indicate a general interest in the subject, though, strangely enough, the religious papers do not yet seem to have heard of it. Undoubtedly the proommunicant will strike many people as radically | rational and civilized way. opposed to the teaching and practice of Christianity, if not in fact blasphemous. For in the institution of the first supper by the Saviour it is evident that only one cup was used. But the argument from the original use of one cup cannot be regarded as conclusive. No Church today pretends to reproduce every detail of the two great Christian sacraments as originally instituted. As to baptism, even Baptists, who lay so much stress on the supposed Scriptural authority safe to trust. If they shall be persunded to for immersion, do not insist on baptizing candidates in a river, though the Saviour was so baptized. And as to the Lord's Supper, every one knows that the name has been a misnomer for many generations. It is no longer celebrated in the evening, but in the morning. If, therefore, the Church, for reasons that seemed satisfactory to it, changed the time of celebrating the Communion, it may surely exercise a similar discretion as to the vessels used in the service, even if it does not, like the Catholic wing of the Church, deny the cup altogether to the laity.

But some who might admit this principle will still maintain that the use of more than one cup breaks a continuous tradition in the Church How far this may be the case we cannot say; but, as a matter of fact, the propriety of using spanked. more than one cup is actually recognized by certain Churches to-day, though not on sanitary grounds. In order to expedite the service, it is customary to use two chalices in many Episcopal churches, and in many non-Episcopal churches as many as eight cups are used for the same reason. If, therefore, simply for convenience, eight or even only two cups may be used without invalidating the Sacrament, an indefinitely greater number may be used. When once the principle of using one cup only, because the Lord used only one cup, is surrendered, there can be no objection to the use of any number if their use for any reason seems desirable. And this brings us to the arguments advanced

in favor of individual communion cups. In brief, it is contended by those who favor the new de parture that the common use of one cup by all the communicants is objectionable on the score of good health and good taste. In regard to the first allegation that contagious diseases may be communicated by the use of a common cup in into a dense fog, which did not lift for six the Communion, it would perhaps be presumptuous for a layman to give an opinion, seeing that

more. The movement is gaining friends every no fear; but there is need of maintaining the record, but also excited the impatient criticism | much, however, may be said: What we know of of drinking from a glass from which certain bility that some one just as diseased as many hospital patients me partake of the Com-munion. It may, indeed, be alleged, and, in fact, has been alleged, that God will miraculously preserve from harm those who receive the Communion. But such an argument cannot be seriously considered until those who advance it declare . ir willingness to make it cover the case of poisons, either accidentally or wilfully put in the wine. Unless history is in error, poisons have been so administered, and in all cases they have been fatal. In the Communion, as elsewhere, the laws of nature must be presumed to be operative; and therefore if medical science shall prove the possibility of contagion in the common cup, its use will have to be discontinued.

We have no space here to consider the argument against a common cup on the score of good taste, as to which it seems to us not enough has been said. It is disagreeable to many people of fastidious tastes to drink out of a common vesand that the record will be allowed to stand, at | sel, and it is a nice question whether the Church ought not in some way to recognize the fact.

> Goff has returned, and will now begin to scrape off the whitewash which the police trials have daubed on some of the captains, leaving the tar which adheres to others to cling where it is.

Sending Congress home with the brand of treason on its face is a performance for which the Republican campaign managers owe Mr. Cleveland a large and handsomely engressed vote of thanks. Popular admiration for the President's dramatic achievement is modified only by the evident fact that it was inspired by pique rather than by patriotism.

Lord Brassey, one of Gladstone's peers, son and inheritor of Sir Thomas Brassey, great railroad builder in India and elsewhere, who left fifty millions, counted in dollars, wants the Government to guarantee two per cent interest on the stock of the British East African Company, on the plea that its purposes are patriotic, benevolent and Christianizing, and don't pay. The guarantee is not likely to be given and the noble lord, skipper of the yacht Sunbeam, which sailed round the world some years ago, its cruise happily told by Lady Brassey, who subsequently committed suicide, is very much bewigged and buffeted at home for this suggestion, particularly in these hard times, when the Government has all it can do to make ends meet, without backing up commercial exploratory and benevolent enterprises among the East African

During one of the unhapplest hours of the reent tariff controversy Mr. Cleveland was said to have angilly called Mr. Vilas an ass. If Vilas had any desire to get ever he would not ignore the present opportunity to indicate the classification in natural history to which he would assign

Tillman and the State dispensaries have swept the Democratic primaries in South Carolina, the esult of which will be the retirement of Senator Butler to the cool shades of private life. Mr. Butler appears to have gone into the contest with the absurd notion that a cleanly, honorable, dignified campaign would win in South Carolina against the combined forces of Tillmanism, State groggeries and buildozing. The folly of that notion is best shown by the fact that it defeated the man who entertained it.

It is not surprising that the Czar is ill, and, according to the reports—always veiled as much as possible in such cases—he is likely not to recover, and his authorities in no long time to pass over to his successor. The fate of his father has always been before him, and he has lived a hunted and invisibly beleaguered life since his accession to the throne. He will leave no great mark in Russian history, though he has widened her Eastern frontlers and made a good beginning with the great transsiberian railway, one of the most important enterprises of modern or any other times. What his inheritor will do it working people can make for a coming hard with the great transsiberian railway, one of he most important enterprises of modern or gets coo any other times. What his inheritor will do it is of course, too early to forecast. He is rather young yet for the responsibilities of such unlimited authority as will fall to nim, but has been well instructed, and may turn out as well as persons of his class usually do. They are out of place in the modern period and seem in process of gradual extirpation; but while they last interest appertains to them, and the departing and the incoming sovereign make a transitory pageant on the stage of the world's affairs. They some and go like shadows, effecting little substantial change in the course of things for all of their assumptions and pretensions, and it is coming to be known that the business of mankind can get on quite well without them. The death of the Czar will mean somewhat more, politically speaking, than that of the Count of Paris, now in his last days in exile at Stowe in England, the seat of the proud, bankrupted old Buckinghams, dismantied and untenanted for a generation, but not much more, and things will go on after it much as before.

There is renewed complaint of offensive matter east up on the beaches as the result of dumping the stuff at sea. Another strong argument in posal to provide an individual chalice for each favor of disposing of this material in a more

> Among the many errors of commission committed by the first session of the LHId Congress an important one of omission should be brought before the people. No more deplorable spectacle can possibly be imagined than that of a meritorious citizen who is s. far disabled as to be incapacitated from earning a living for himself because of such disatility; and when soldiers discharged honorably for disability are the objects of sympathy, a wise provision has been established in the homes provided for their maintenance. At the present time, however, when even men in sound health cannot find employment, this class of our fellow-citizens who are not niready in the homes find their doors closed for want of accommodation, while others cannot even be examined because of the failure of the Congress to make an appropriation for this purpose. Surely the first session of the Lilld Congress has assumed a grave responsibility in this omission.

Some of those saucy little Central Americans who are bothering citizens of the United States and of Great Britain are in danger of getting

An edict was recently promulgated by the Vatican conveying to the priests the Pontiff's permission to make use of the bicycle in the per formance of their parish duties. In consequence of this several of the Italian bishops have issued pastoral letters recommending the clergy of their dioneges to learn to ride with a view to their being able to convey more speedily than by other means spiritual consolation and assistance to the sick and dying.

Next to the sentimental Mr. Toots, who addressed long and portentous letters to himself. always signing them with the names of persons prominent in social or public affairs, no person has ever derived half so much pleasure from that peculiar form of confidential correspondence as Grover Cleveland. His Perfldy and Dishonor epistle, though nominally addressed to Mr. Wilson, was in reality intended chiefly for his own eyes; and his more recent outburst of wrath against the Treason of his party, while ostensibly directed to Mr. Catchings, was actually deonly endangered his chances of lowering the the doctors themselves are not agreed. This signed as a sort of mirror in which he might

behold the scars and tatters of his own distracted soul. The comfort which these passionate out. pourings have afforded to their writer is evident. Mr. Toots always felt more reconciled to his fate after writing a letter to himself, and there is abundant reason to believe that Mr. Cleveland always experiences a larger sense of personal comfort after communicating with himself concerning the Perfidy, Dishonor and Treason of the Democratic party. To the rest of mankind his utterances, like those of Mr. Toots, as the latter always hastened to explain. are "not of the slightest consequence."

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. F. E. Clark, the founder of the Christian Endeavor Society, has gone to Europe for rest. While there he will introduce the society inte Germany, Denmark and Scandinavia.

The Mayor of Lyons has issued an appeal to att the municipal heads in France, asking them to open subscription lists for the purpose of collecting money to erect a monument to the memory of money to erect a monument to the memory of President Carnot, which, according to a recent resolution of the Lyons Council, will ornament one of the principal public squares. Numerous sub-scriptions have already been made, so that the de-sire of the Lyons magistrate to have the monu-ment erected by the Nation promises to be realized.

Speaking of the late President John Newell, of the "He was, perhaps, a difficult man to understand, He had no time to smoke with his business friends or to tell them stories. Accordingly, he was often misunderstood. Here to-day at his office, to-moroffice in Pittsburg, and then in New-York, travelling by night in his own car, accompanied by his secretary, he had no opportunity to waste words with anybody. Men who saw him had to be brief. He didn't want elaborate presentations and roundabout declarations. What he sought and what he insisted upon was the essence of every question, the vital points of every subject. Chatty men, men who like a good anecdote or a choice cigar, didn't fancy John Newell's b'untness nor the quickness of his methods. They would like to have tarried longer in his private office than they did. They wanted to tak it all over in their own time, but John Newell seldon unbent. He drove on and on, and when he did say a word that word counted. If he attended a meting of rallway presidents, he listened while Chamery Depew. M. E. Ingalis and other astute and coquent gentlenen occupied the floor. But John Newell's brief and pointed resolutions, offered when the orators had concluded, nearly always were adopted. The quiet power of the man was felt by all who came into his presence."

Dr. Edward Emerson, a son of Raiph Waldo Emerson. by night in his own car, accompanied by his secre-

Dr. Edward Emerson, a son of Ralph Waldo Enerson, is to give two lectures on the last two Saturdays of this month in Mr. Moneure D. Conway's South Place Chapel, London, on Thoreau's life and work, and on Emerson's letters to Sterling.

Though General Longstreet has grown somewhat feeb'e during the last few months, he is still working hard on his memoirs.

London, Sept. 1 .- General C. J. Paine, owner of the yacht Volunteer, is the guest of Mr. Bill, the ost of Glasgow, and the former owner

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Toronto Mail" estimates that since last May at least 40,000 French-Canadians living in this country have returned to Quebec. "Their wanderings," it says, "will scarcely have made them more duti-ful children or the Church. Having been so long beyond the reach of their spiritual guides and su periors, they are likely to be somewhat unruly parishioners. They were not the most submissive even before they went sway, for one reason assigned for the migration was their weariness of the heavy tribute they had to render to the Church. Now they will probably be more restive under these exactions, and the poisonous example may leaven the whole mass."

This is a story told of a colored girl who happened to meet p gentleman going down the street and who got on the same side of the narrow walk; then both started for the other side, and another collision was imminent. They then danced back and dodged again, when the colored girl suddenly stopped and said: "See heah, mister, what am dis gwine to be, a schottische or a waitz?—(Columbus (Ga) Enquirer-Sun.

"You're a liar," said No. 1. "You must take that back," replied No. 2. "I relterate, you are a list," retorted No. 1. And No. 2, to whom the word "reiterate" was evidently new, replied: "All right, I

Optimus-Business is looking up. Pessimus-That must be because it is on its back,

Needed Rest.—"What do you want of another week off, Mr. Addemup?" said Mr. Howell of the firm of Gettup & Howell. "You've just had a two-weeks" vacation."
"Yes, sir," replied the tired-looking bookkeeper, "and I want to get down to the—the inactivity of my regular work by degrees."—(Chicago Tribune.

It is difficult to understand the object to which the King of Abyssinia intends to devote the elaborate postage stamps which he is now having engraved and printed at Paris. There is no posteffice and no postal service in Abyssinia, and the Ethi-opians have not yet developed the civilized mania for stamp collecting.

An Elkton (Ky.) girl had some powdered charcoal for tooth-cleaning purposes near ner powder puff. When an admirer rang she was sitting in the dark. She snatched up the puff, gave it a dab into the charcoal, passed it hash y over her face, went down stairs into the light, chatted gracerully with the young man for an hour, and came back to light up and look in the glass. Her feelings may be imagined.—(Philadelphia Ledger.

"The Toronto Empire" has this to say about the tariff question in this country: "Mr. Cleveland will disappear from the stage in about two years without leaving any one behind him to continue on his cam-paign. The chances of any lower tariff in the States for a long time to come are exceedingly slim. The tariff-reformers have had their day."

"She is the occasion of lots of talk wherever she goes."
"Indeed."
"She always plays the piano, you know."—(Detroit
Tribune.

Saturday before last a Police Judge of Jacksonville Fia., locked up a colored woman for using profane language, and released her on Sunday morning because she said she wanted to attend divine service

"I wonder," said Mr. Wedderford, "if there is any "I wonder, said al." Weakly will cure baidness! thing in the theory that sunlight will cure baidness! I have half a notion to try it." I don't believe there is anything in it," responded Mrs. Wedderford. "You have been right in the giars of the footlights for more than ten years, and the closer you sit the balder you get."—(Indianapole

"The Springfield Republican" says that the trade in playing cards is at a standstill because of the failure of the Government to supply the internal revenue stamps now required by law. There are 25,000 packs of cards ir. Springfield, 15,000 in Holyoke and 11,000 in Chicago waiting for stamps.

and 11,000 in Chicago waiting for stamps.

The convicts of State prisons everywhere are compaining of the wardens. They say that the wardens restrain them of their libercy; will not allow them to leave the prison even to see their brokers; refuse to permit them to receive gifts of revolvers, crowbars or saws sent in by their friends, and shut them up in their solitary cells when they sing nights. The convicts talk of organizing to bring about an era of reform in prison management, and threaten to leave their prisons at once if attention is not paid to their demands; more especially as they say that they now get no better food than that the ordinary laboring man receives.—(Boscon Transcript.

"The Philadelphia Record" says that in Porter Township, Pike County, Penn., there are sixteen voters on the registry list, all being Democrats with one exception in "Uncle Billy" R. Rake. Billy" lives five miles from his nearest neighbor and ekes out a living on a small farm, which pieces out the salary from the offices of township supervisor, auditor, clerk and inspector of election. Questioned as to his ability to run his division and as to hos he became elected to the many offices, he replied:
"The Democrats up here are not enough to fill all
the places and I have to take what is left to belp them out. As to carrying my precinct, why. Fre not been beaten for forty-two years, 'cause, by Jehosaphat, there's been nobody to contest with!"

When Webb was returning from the Fair last fall the train on which he travelled was sidetracked at Suspension Bridge. Becoming uneasy, he left the car and atrolled back and forth on the pistform car and atrolled back and forth on the pistform rating the was accosted by an unshaven, good-instured Irishman, who wanted to show him the sights.

"Yes?"
"Wad ye lolke to droive owver to Niagayn and see the falls? Begorra, they're foine?"
"No, thanks. I saw them two years ago."
Pat threw a patronizing glance at Webb. Burs," he said, "an' they've added to the scenery since that toime?"—(Boston Budget.